THE STATE CONVENTION.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE

ALBANY, Aug. 17 .- The Convention held a brief session of 25 hours, which was mainly occupied with a discussion of the proposed Constitutional amendment prohibiting the consolidation of railroad corporations whose capital exceeds \$15,000,000. In consequence of the slim attendance of members no vote was taken.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION. Mr. CHAMPLIN (Dem., Alleghany) moved

Mr. CHAMPLIN (Dem., Alleghany) moved the following, which lies over:

\*\*Resolved, That the Committee on Preamble and Bill of Rights be instructed to report, as a part of the same, the 11th Section of Article 1 of the existing Constitution, with the following amendment as part of said 11th Section: No part of the lands included within the limits and jurisdiction of this State shall be ceded to any corporation created by the Federal Government nor to the Federal Government, except for mail, military, and naval purposes exclusively, and in such cases only upon the express conditions that the right is reserved to execute civil and criminal process, issued under State authority on such ceded territory, and also the writ of habeas corpus on behalf of any person therein imprisoned or restrained of hiberty.

Mr. GRAVES (Rep., Harkimer) moved a reconsideration of the adverse vote on the resolution of Mr. E.

tion of the adverse vote on the resolution of Mr. E. Brooks instructing the Committee on Suffrage to inquire into and report upon the possibility of requiring voting at all general, State, and county elections by open bailot.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole

Lost.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole upon the joint report of the Committees on Currency and Banking and on Corporations other than municipal, Mr. Chesebro (Beim., Ontario) in the chair.

The CHAIR announced the pending question to be upon the amendment offered by Mr. A. J. Parker (Bem., Albany) forbidding the consolidation of railroad corporations when their capital exceeds \$15,000,000.

Mr. BURRILL (Beim., N. Y.) thought the question had not been properly presented. The real question was as to whether it was best to insert in the Constitution an inflexible rule upon this most important question. It was better to leave it to the Legislature. They were the proper body to consider it. The Convention had not the proper data sufficient to enable them to decide the issue intelligently. The objection made against railroad consolidation is that it is not expedient to grant such great powers. The same dangers that are alleged against consolidation may lie as justly against a combination of great corporations. It is said again that it permission for consolidation is given, improper influence will be brought to bear upon the Legislature to induce them to legislate in favor of great consolidated interests. It is wrong to base our action upon the supposition that for twenty years to come our Legislatures will be corrupt. He did not believe in the assertion that for the same period of time these corporations will oppress the people. If it happens to be true, it will be in the power of the Legislature to restrict these bodies, and to prevent any oppressive action on their part. He did not believe that they were prepared to lay down a financial policy for twenty years to come. The experience of twenty years past only brings us up to the present time. prevent any oppressive action on their part. He did not believe that they were prepared to lay down a financial policy for twenty years to come. The experience of twenty years past only brings us up to the present time. The increase and mutations of commerce will necessitate great changes. It must not be overlooked that they were laying down a law for one year or ten, but for many years to come. Look at the Ocean Telegraph and the Pacific Railroad—who could have foretold twenty years ago their inception and progress? The managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad (alinded to yesterday by the gentleman from Onondaga, Mr. Alvord) had shown great foresight on behalf of their State when they secured the connection and control of the Pacific road, and we should be interested in turning the commerce that she shall receive into channels that will bring it to our state and our great metropolis. These views should be considered when we are called upon to decide on a question of railroad fluancial policy that shall hast for 20 years to come. He could not be convinced that the Convention knew more upon this point than the legislators who shall fill these halls for 20 years to come. Above all he did not believe in inserting their present views in the fundamental law of the State.

Mr. WAKEMAN (Rep., Genesee) favored the amendment of Mr. Parker, and was opposed to consolidation.

Mr. FLAGLER (Rep., Niagara) approved of the object sought to be attained by the gentleman from Albany, but doubted whether the passage of his amendment would secure any practical result. He would prefer an amendment which should forbid the transfer of the franchise of any railroad except by manimous consent of all the stockholders. He thought that consolidations were always

any railroad except by manimous consent of all the stock holders. He thought that consolidations were alway, formed at the expense of innocent stockholders. He pro-ferred to limit it by the interests of all parties concerned. This would be the safer plan.

This would be the safer plan.

Mr. OPDYKE (Rep., New-York) was opposed to a substitute which was intended to promote the interests of the citizens. In reply to the gentleman from New-York (Mr. Burriti) he said that the drift of his argument would lead us wholly from relying upon the experience of the past. He thought it was right to restrain the consolidation of capital.

past. He thought it was right to restrain the consolidation of capital.

Mr. GOULD (Rep., Columbia) held that the great monopolizing railroads of this Sfate had acted injuriously upon the interests of the people. The Hudson River and Harlem Railroads are able to dictate to the towns all sloug the line of the road, whom they shall send to the Legislature. The politics of all the employes are the interests of their road. This political ascendancy should be checked. He favored Mr. Parker's amendment.

Mr. PAIGE (Dem., Schanectady) said the question was whether consolidation was the best mode by which the great railroad lines of the State could be managed. The capital of the New-York Central is \$29,000,000, and its funded debt \$13,000,000. The Hudson River Railroad, and harden have each a capital of \$6,000,000, and a funded whether commendations of the State could be managed. The capital of the New-York Central is \$22,000,000, and its funded debt \$13,000,000. The Hadson River Rullroad, and Harlem, have each a capital of \$6,000,000, and a funded debt of as much more. Add the Erie, and you will ran the aggregate capital above \$100,000,000. The question is whether this enormous amount, if consolidated, will not make too gigantic a power when put under one board and one head. When they regulate the tariff of freight and fare, will they not be able to work injury to the imperial city of New-York! The life of trade is in a healthy competition. Now, what will be the moneyed (he would not say political) influence of this mammeth corporation? Could any Legislature withstand it! The great demand of Mr. Jay is, that restrictions shall be placed upon the powers of

Legislature withstand it! The great demand of Mr. Jay is, that restrictions shall be placed upon the powers of the Legislature. He believed that some such restrictions should be placed in the Constitution. Again, water transportation is cheaper than by railroad, and this innues to the benefit of the consumer. Now if you consolidate from Buffalo to New-York they will endeavor to ignore the water carriage. If this consolidation goes on it will combine with Chicago. Combination means a contract to operate without any break in freight or passenger traffic He could not see what possible benefit could arise from consolidation. On the contrary, it would see easy to change a moneyed power into a great political power. For this reason a restraint should be placed upon them.

Mr. HATCH (Dem., Erie) approved the amendment of Mr. Parker. It struck a blow at the greatest evil of the day, viz., consolidation. Mr. HATCH moved that the Committee now rise and

report progress. Carried by a count of 41 to 29.

The Convention then adjourned to Monday morning at

The Convention then adjourned to Mc
O o'clock.

The following is the list of absentces:
\*Allea, A. F., Cotighan, Huntington,
Allea, C. L., \*Conger, Jarets,
\*Allea, S. M., \*Corbett, Seleham,
Andrews, \*Dreelin, Krun,
Archer, Evarts, Larremore,
Raker, Yerry,
\*Balland, \*Francis, Lawrence, A.
\*Barnard, Frank, Lawrence, A.
\*Barnard, Frank, Lawrence, A. secham,
Srum,
Lavemore,
Law,
Lawenoe, M. H., Tiden,
Low,
Lawrence, M. H., Tiden,
Low,
Musten,
Musten,
Miller,
Miller,
Miller,
Miller,
Miller,
Merphy,
Verplanck, \*Potter, Prindle, \*Rolfe, Respet A. D., \*Strutton, Farets, Ketcham, Gerry, "Grant, Greeley,

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND

ASSESSMENTS.

OFFICE OF THE COM. OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, }

No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Aug. 7, 1867. }

To the Constitutional Concention of the State of New-York.

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of a resolution of GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of a resolution of your honorable body transmitted to us on the 1st inst., we have caused the real estate in use in the City of New-York by the various religious denominations for the purposes of public worship, and for other purposes, now returned as "exempt," to be valued in the same ratio as assessed property, and the amount thereof, according to such valuation, is \$17,183,000.

The laws by which said property is exempted from taxation were passed previous to the vear 1847. See 1 R. S., p. 38, sec. 4. All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

JAMES M. RAYMOND, Commissioners.

REPORT OF THE COMMISTEE ON THE PARDON-

REPORT OF THE COMMISTEE ON THE PARDON-

ING POWER. The Standing Committee on the Pardoning

of his responsibility; so that the establishment of a Counci to act in connection with our Chief Executive in re-lation to pardens, would only tend largely to increase Executive labor and care. The Committee consulted ex-Govs. Fish, Morgan, and Seymour, and His Excellency Gov. Fenton, and all of these gentlemen, with the ex-ception of ex-Gov. Fish, fully concurred in the view last

Ex-Gov. Seymour was kind enough to come from his

seption of ex-Gov. Pish, fully concurred in the view last. expressed.

Ex-Gov. Seymonr was kind, enough to come from his home to the dapited and personally explain to the Committee the working of our present system, as witnessed by himself during his official experience, and to state to the Committee that, in his opinion, although the possession of the partioning power imposed upon our Governors the most laborious and palinful duties which a man can be called upon to discharge, yet from the nature of our government the power could not be safely indued. That all which, in his opinion, could be safely done to lighten a Governor-labors would be for the Legislature of the State to provide the means from time to time to enable the Governor to ascertain, through a suitable clerk or agent, the truth or falsehood of the allegations on which the applications for pardons are based. The Committee concur in the view that such aid should be farrished to the Executive Department, they have not deemed any new constitutional provision necessary expense of the Executive Department, they have not deemed any new constitutional provision necessary to secure the end indicated.

An examination of the statistics furnished shows that the whole number of pardons granted during the last itself years is 24%; of this number 76% were partons for pertons, for all grades of offenses, have averaged less than 160 per year for the last twenty years. Another fact has an Important bearing upon the subject under consideration: the whole number of convictions in Courts of Record during the last twenty years as 3,572, while the whole number of pardons, other than from jails and penitentiaries, was but 2,135, or not more face of me little out of the persons convicted in Courts of Record during the last twenty years is 3,572, while the whole number of applications for pardons for pardon have does not face on the subject of the persons particle in the person of the persons particle in the person of the persons particle in the person of the person parti

the same functions:
forty-five years.
Albany, August 13, 1867.
MART MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, Chairman.

occurred tirely doining in recommendations too favorable to the prisoner. But these cases have been so rare as to give no occasion to fear that the public interests will suffer by leaving the pardoning power in the hands of the same functionary where it has rested for the last featuring years.

Albany, August 13, 1867.

MARTIN I. TOWNSEND, Chairman.

ALEMBERT POND.

JUDSON S. LANDON.

ELIZUR H. PRINDLE (by direction).

M. L. LEE.

ELERIDGE T. GERRY.

SECTION ——The Governor shall have the power to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offenses except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to such regulations as may be provided by hav relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the Legislature at its next meeting, when the Legislature cannot be commuted to the sentence, direct the execution of the sentences, or grant a further reprieve. He shall annually communicate to the Legislature cach case of reprieve, commutation or pardon granted; stating the name of the convict, the crime of which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon or reprieve.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN RELATION TO TAXATION FOR

STRUCTION IN RELATION TO TAXATION FOR SCHOOLS.
STATE OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC }

To the Hon. Wm. A. Wherener, President of the Convention:
The Superintendent, to whom was referred

the following request:
On motion of Mr. Earto,
Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Instruction
be requested to prepare, as soon as possible, and communicate to this Convention, a tabular statement,

showing—

1. The whole number of children in each county in the State entitled to attend common schools, each year nce 1840. 2. The number of children attending such schools in the

2. The number of children attending such schools in the several counties, each year since 1849.

3. The amount of taxation imposed upon the people in the several counties of the State, for school purposes, in each year since 1840, State, county, town, and municipal tax, each stated separately, and the percentage each, of State, county, town, and municipal tax upon the amount of taxable property.

4. The ratio of taxation to the number actually in attendance in each year since 1840.

5. The ratio of taxation to the whole number of children entitled to attend common schools, in each year since 1840.

 The ratio of increase or decrease in the attendance pen schools in each county, as taxation has been icreased. reased.

The number of schools which have become free, and

vear in which they became free.

The ratio of increase or decrease in attendance upon s. The ratio of increase of decrease in accadance upon such schools in municipal corporations as have been made free, to the whole number of children entitled to attend such schools, or so much of said information as can be obtained by an examination of the records in his office, and in the other public offices in the City of

Albany.

And further, that the Superintendent before he pro And Inter, that the Superintendent before he proceeds to discharge the duty required by this resolution, be requested to report to the Convention how soon he can probably make the above statement, and what portion of the information asked for can be obtained from the public offices of the State in this city, and what portion he will be compelled to obtain by inquiry from other offices, and how much will be the probable cost of obtaining information from such other officers not in this city, respectfully

REPORTS

REPORTS

city, respectfully

REFORTS

That prior to the year 1856, the trustees of school districts were by law required to report:

1. The number of children taught in the district during the year, and the name and age of each child.

2. The name and age of each child.

3. The name and age of each child residing in the district on the last day of December, previous to the making of such report, over the age of five years, and under the age of sixteen years.

The time between the ages of five and sixteen years was legally the school age of children, and none under five or over sixteen were entitled to attend the district schools; but little attention was paid to school age, and a great many under five and over the age of sixteen did attend. The number of children taught during the year frequently, until 1831, exceeded the number reported of school age.

The act establishing free schools throughout the State, passed March 26, 1849, and which went into effect Jan. 1, 1850, declared that "compon schools in the several school districts in this State shall be free to all persons residing in the district over five and under 21 years of age."

The Trustees were not, however, required to alter their reports of the number of children in the district until May 1, 1851, as may be seen by reference to section 12, chap. 151, Laws of 1851, by which they were required to report all between the ages of four and twentyone.

The school age from 1840 to 1850, inclusive, will be different from the school age between 1851 and 1855, and both will be different from the school age between 1851 and 1855, which by the law of 1854, is between the ages of five and twentyone.

The returns made to this Department will enable the Superintendent to report the number of children at school age, and the aggregate number of children taught in each county from 1840 to the present time. These numbers have been annually reported to the Legislature, are contained in the printed documents of the Assembly, and may be found in the libraries of the Senate and Ass

I cannot answer fully the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth

I cannot answer rully the third, roused, bith, and sixth subdivisions of the resolution.

Prior to Jan. 1, 1850, the Boards of Supervisors were required to raise by tax upon the several towns, a sum equal to the amount apportioned to each town from the Common School Fund and the United States Deposit Fund. This was really a State tax, levied upon the towns, not according to property, but according to population.

The people of any town, in town meeting assembled, could also vote a tax equal to the amount apportioned to the town, which the Supervisors were required to assess and levy.

without distinguishing, the taxes raised in the incorporated villages.
Since 1851, the State tax has been annually levied.
Probably the returns in the Controller's office would show what sum has been raised in each town. In order to ascertain this fact, however, it would be necessary to examine the returns from each county for the 25 years covered by the resolution.
It is not known that a county tax was ever raised for the support of schools, except perhaps in 1859.

ered by the resolution.

It is not known that a county tax was ever raised for the support of schools, except perhaps in 1850.

If the towns have raised taxes, there is no means of ascertaining the fact short of a reference to the records in the several town clerks' offices.

If the incorporated villages have raised money for the support of schools, it must have been under special act, and it can be known only by a reagence to the records of the villages.

If the Superintendent, therefore, should undertake to make the third subdivision of the resolution and give manner of the State tax, the Convention can form the amount of the State tax, the Convention can form the amount of the state tax, the Convention can form the meachast of the magnitude of the work, and the some estimate of the magnitude of the work, and the some estimate of the magnitude of the work, and the some estimate of the magnitude of the work, and the some estimate of the magnitude of the work, and the some estimate of the submitted as to show what sum has been paid by every fown in the State for 26 years. The table will contain 94 lines in 26 columns, with a calculation of 25,545 percentages. It will take two clerks not less than a meant of diligent labor to answer this inquiry.

It is for the Convention to determine whether the information, when obtained, would be worth the cest.

Ny person who has administered the department since the year 1812, has thought it worth while to make such tabulation. It might greatify curiosity, but its utility is creationable.

the year 1812, mass that the transfer of the resolution of the resolution, would require about 50,000 computations. The Superintendent cannot estimate the time which would require about 50,000 computations. The Superintendent cannot estimate the time which would be required to make them.

The Superintendent has not the information at hand by which he could readily answer the seventh subdivision of the resolution.

which he could readily answer the seventh substitution.

Free schools have been established in many cities, villages and districts by act of the Legislature, in the course of the past 40 years. The precise number is not known, but can be ascertained by an examination of the session laws and Superintendent's reports from year to year. Including the cities, such free schools probably exceed 700 to many the cities, such free schools probably exceed 700 to many the cities.

more districts.

The School Commissioners, in their last reports, state the whole number of Union Free School districts established under this law to be 162.

There are in this Department, reports showing the organization of 14s Union Free Schools.

The Superintendent is in doubt as to the meaning of the cighth subdivision of the resolution.

If it is to be understood as requiring the ratio of increase and of decrease to be given for each school for each year since it became free, the computations will require many weeks. If the ratio of increase and of decrease is wanted only for the first year compared with the last year, then it would require only so many computations as there are municipalities. The number of municipalities as there are municipalities. The number of municipalities supposed to be 17 cities and 12s incorporated villages.

Since this Department was fully organized, say from 1857, the Superintendent can give a summary of all the facts reported yearly by the trustees of the school districts of the State. The annual report from this Department has contained a tabulated summary for the year previous to the report.

The reports of the trustees are delivered to the School commissioners, who make an abstract of them, which is transmitted to this Department. The manuscripts are bound and kept for the use of the Superintendent in making up his annual report. These bound volumes now contain abstracts of mere than 122,000 school district reports, éach one showing—

1. The number of children of school age residing in the district.

2. The number of such ehildren attending school during

2. The number of such children attending school during 2. The number of such children attending source portion of the year.

3. The aggregate attendance of such children.

4. The number of teachers employed for the legal school

5. The amount of public money apportioned to such dis-

5. The amount of public money apportioned to such district.

6. The amount raised in such district by local taxation.

7. The amount raised in such district by rate-bills.

8. The amount received from all other sources for the support of schools.

9. The purposes for which such money was expended.

Two clerks might possibly prepare the abstracts for the printer in six months. They have never been published, because the cost from year to year would be very great, without any apparent benefit.

It has been deemed sufficient for the general information of the public to make an abstract, giving the total for each county, under the giveral heads. These abstracts are appended to the annual reports of the Suprintendent.

stendent. Should the Convention so order, the Superintendent will

Should the Convention so order, the Superintendent will furnish whatever information called for by the resolution transmitted to him, can be obtained; but the Convention will see, by the foregoing statement, that the task will be difficult and expensive, and from the want of uniform and complete statistics for many-years, it is to be feared the report would be very unsatisfactory. Very respectfully, V. M. Rick, Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Raleigh Standard, The Newbern Repub-

lican, and other papers, ask the removal from office, by Gen. Sickles, of Gov. Worth and the State officials gene-The Democrats of Wisconsin are to hold a

invention at Madison on the 10th of September, and ill probably nominate Alexander Mitchell, the railroad og of the State, for Governor.

Judge Woodward declines to be the Demo-cratic Candidate for Congress in the XIIth Pennsylvania District, made vacant by the death of the Hon. Charles

Mr. John Tyler, son of him of the same name, All. John I yler, son of him of the same hand, in Washington, trying to unite all factions against the dread Radicals. He is in the habit of saying to every listener: "Seward, Johnson, and the rest of us, Sir, will be a head shorter unless we stay this mad Radicalism. Nothing but a Union of the Conservative element will do, Sir, under Mr. Seward's lead." They are talking in Memphis of establishing

a direct trade between that city and Lyons, France. The Bulletin proposes "to organize a joint stock company, and build, and put upon the line, by way of experiment, a single ship, to cost say \$60,000. If the experiment succeed, as we doubt not it will, there will be no want of I with which to build other ships, and push forward At the annual Editorial Convention of Maine,

At the annual Editorial Convention of Maine, lately held at Biddefond, the following officers were elected: President, E. H. Elwell, of The Portland Transcript, Secretary, J. E. Butler, of The Biddeford Journat: Treasurer, H. A. Shorey, of The Badh Timez. The next Convention will be held at Bath, and the essayist of the occasion will be Enoch Knight, of The Portland Star, and the poet President Elwell.

Oscar Humphrey and Edward Hermance, two rack earsing n of Hudson, have signed articles for a match for \$100 and the championship of the Hudson. The ace to take place on Thursday, the 22d mst. in single call working boats, 15 feet long, five mile stretch around he flats in the river in front of that city. One of the arsinen wishes to pull against time, offering to do the istance in 30 minutes.

In an article published in the current number of The Massachuselis Teacher, Dr. Williams, an ocalist of Boston, says that near-sightedness " is rapidly increasing, and is promoted in schools by the requirement of exces-sive application of the eyes, and use of schoolbooks printed with fine and worn type upon thin paper. It is stealthy its attacks, and, once contracted, generally becomes are distanced by the contracted of the eyes.

The progress at the Hoosac Tunnel for the The progress at the Hoosac Tunnel for the month of July is much greater than for any previous month. The east end heading was driven 131 feet, 18 feet wide by 8 feet high. At the west shaft 123 feet was made, including both headings. At the west end 51 feet going cast was made in heading. Mr. B. N. Farren made 29 feet of completed tunnel, and 12 feet about one-half completed. The central shaft was sunk 192 feet.

The Albany Argus says: It is said that Mrs. The Albany Argus says: It is said that Mrs. Zeb, whose confinement in the Utica Asylum has created so much excitement in this county, has given premature birth to a child, the result of injuries received at the hands of her husband previous to putting her in the Asylum. Judge Clute is about to relavestigate the case, so far as her alleged insanity is concerned; but it seems proper that there should be a legal investigation into all the facts of the case.

The Lafayette (Ind.) Courier says that a big law suit has grown out of the consolidation or sale of the

The Layayette (Ind.) Convier says that a big law suit has grown out of the consolidation or sale of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad. Nat. Stockwell of New-York, James Spears, James P. Dugan, and other holders of the second mortgade bonds, bring suit in the United States District Court, at Indianapolis, against William F. Reynolds, as Trustee, and Moses Fowler, M. L. Pierce, Cyrus Hall, John L. Reynolds, and others, as Directors of the Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad, to restrain them from any division of the proceeds of sale until the second mortgage bonds, amounting to about \$180,000, are satisfied.

A very curious incident occurred in the sur-A very curious incident occurred in the surveys of the Iron Mountain road in the cypress swamps of South-East Missour). The engineers, having orders to locate their surveys in connection with the United States land surveys, had occasion to search for the marks or records made years ago in the swamps. The land survey-ors had marked the results of their work by cutting into the body of a tree, leveling off a smooth surface of the trunk, and engrossing their record on the tablets thus prepared. The engineers found the trees of the old survey, and recognized the sears of former cuttings, but to reach the records were compelled to cut into the tree again. New wood had grown up over the old record, completely hiding and protecting it. But, after cutting into the body down to the original tablet, they found the surveyor's record as plain and distinct as when first made.

In 1864, a little after Gen. Sterling Price was permitted to march some ten or a dozen thousand men

The Standing Committee on the Pardoning Fower respectfully
The section attached bugs of the Article of the Constitution in relation to the Executive.

The section attached bugs of the Article of the Constitution in relation to the Executive.

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By the present Constitution and by the third section recommend to the same subject in the Constitution adopted in 122.

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CONSTANTINOPLE.

PROBABLE REVOLUTION IN ROUMANIA-SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN CONSTANTINOPLE—SEVERE FIGHTING IN CRETE-RUMORS OF A GREAT FINANCIAL OPERATION. From Our Special Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23, 1867.

The bourse of Galata was singularly excited vesterday. Those who are supposed to be acquainted with political matters were selling their consols as fast as possible. There was, consequently, a sudden and marked fall in Turkish securities. But what is all the panic about? It is not the coming war be-

and marked fall in Turkish securities. But what is all the panic about? It is not the coming war between France and Germany, for this is still in the distance. As far as I can learn, the secret of the panic is the critical state of Roumania, or the United Provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia.

When there is trouble in these provinces there is always a strong probability of Russian interference, and there can be no doubt that most serious trouble is to be immediately anticipated there.

Prince Charles of Hobenzollern succeeded in making himself hospodar of these provinces a year ago, in the midst of the Prussian and Austrian war. He attempted to establish a constitutional government, and he gave the people a Constitution more liberal than that of England itself. It has since been his aim to rule à la Queen of England—that is, he has thrown all responsibility upon a Ministry whose existence depended upon the will of the Parliament. For six or eight months a sort of coalition Ministry, comprising the most influential men in the Provinces, succeeded in helding their ground, but their measures were not such as to command any general approval; and some months since, the extreme radicals, called the "Reds." came into power. They found the finances of the country in the worst possible condition. The expenses of maintaining a large army for eight or ten months, when war with Turkey was anticipated, had completely drained the treasury. No more credit was to be obtained in Paris, and there was nothing to do but reduce expenses, and live from hand to mouth. The "Red" Ministry adopted the very sensible plan of abolishing the regular army altogether, and depending upon the National Guard. But this measure, which is about to be carried out, has alienated the 2,000 army officers from the Government, and converted them into active malcontents. officers from the Government, and converted them into active malcontents.

There have the many other measures adopted by

this Ministry quite as arbitrary and far less justifia-ble than this. Prince Charles, like a good constitu-tional sovereign, approves everything his Minis-

tenal sovereign, approves everything his Ministers do.

Unfortunately for the peace of the country there has always been a great jealousy between the two Provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia. Those discontented for any reason make use of this old jealousy for their own purposes. The United Principality has its capital in Wallachia, at Bucharest, and it is pretended that only Wallachians have any chance of getting office under the Prince. In Moldavia a most serious ferment has been created. The people clamor for the autonomy which was granted them by the treaty of Paris, and declare that they will resort to arms if it can be obtained in no other way. Prince Charles seems to feel strong enough to put down any such ontbreak with the national gnard, which is generally favorable to the present Government, but it is very doubtful how far he would be supported by the Turks.

There can be little doubt that Russia is doing her best to increase this discontent in Roumania, and it is very possible that her agents or her money are at the bottom of it all. But however this may be, the Principalities are now a slumbering volcano which may break out any day.

Constantingula has been the scene for 10 days past

Principalities are now a slumbering volcato which may break out any day.

Constantinople has been the scene for 10 days past of some most extraordinary conflicts between the Jews and Greeks. Jews are generally meek enough and until within a few years they have not dared to show their faces in public during Easter week, but of late they have not been maltreated by the Christians and they have become quite bold. Ten days ago in a strictly Jewish quarter some Jewish vagabonds made a cross and put it up on a house, where they had some sort of a mock ceremony and, as the Greeks say, were finally about to burn the cross in the street. Some Greeks who were passing saw what was going on and at once gave the alarm. A crowd of Greeks and Armenians rushed to the spot and attacked the boose. The Jews collected and a severe fight ensued in which many persons were scriously wounded on both sides. The Jews were finally overcome and fled to their houses pursued by the Christians. For a day or two a general massacre of the Jews was feared, and whenever one appeared he was attacked with abuse and often with blows.

appeared he was attacked with abuse and often with blows.

Seeing what was coming the Grand Rabbi hastened to the Greek Patriarch and protested that what the Greeks called a cross was only a scare-crow put up to drive away the ferrets from the poultry. With commendable consistency he also assured the Patriarch that the Jews engaged in the affair should be immediately and severely punished.

Under pressure from the Turks the Greek Patriarch at once published and also read in the churches an encyclical, exhorting the Greeks to keep the peace, and pointing out to them that the whole Jewish community should not be held responsible for the doings of one or two vagabonds, and that such an incident as this should not be made the means of reviving old animosities. The Grand Rabbi also warned the Jews of their danger, and commanded them to avoid all disputes with Christians. The encounters between Jews and Greeks still continue occasionally in different parts of the city, but these measures and the vigilance of the police, are gradually calming down the feelings of both parties. It is strange that the vigilance of the police, are gradually calming down the feelings of both parties. It is strange that such conflicts do not arise oftener.

As I suggested in my last letter the capture of

Sphakia by Omar Pasha, reported by telegraph to the Sultan, was a sort of humbur. The village of Sphakia was captured, but none of the strongholds in the mountain district of that name. We have dates from Crete up to the 18th; at that date Omar Pasha was still held at bay by the Greeks in the mountain passes, and had met with serious losses. At least two very severe battles had been fought, which had no decisive result. On the 18th another battle was in progress. They are holding out nobly, but at the same time I find that those Greeks who know the state of things in Crete best are very much disheartened. They feel that the island cannot possibly hold out much longer. Omar Pasha is so terribly systematic in his work that in time he must succeed. When he occupies a village and it submits, he sends every able bodied man into the neighboring forts to remain until the whole island is subdued. Whenever he catches a Greek volunteer he cuts off his head at once without trial, without mercy, Now it is plain enough that in time he will be able to put down all opposition in this way. He is constantly suffering severe losses, but he is constantly being reënforced by large bodies of Turkish troops from all parts of the Empire. The poor Cretans may hold out for a few weeks longer, but unless there is some European intervention in their behalf or unless they don't seem inclined to do, the Turks will subdue the island and then do what they like with it. It is sad to see men fall after making such terrible serifices. It is Hungary again on a small scale.

Fuad Pasha is improving his time in England. Negotiations have been opened there for an advance of \$100,000,000 to Turkey, to be paid in seven or eight annual installments. It is said that the negotiations have been completed. I only know that they are in progress. The security for this great loan is a concession of all the mines and forests in Turkey to the lenders for 99 years. It is all very well to talk of 99 years, but I fear that the present Government will hardly be ab the Sultan, was a sort of humbug. The villag Sphakia was captured, but none of the strongh

FLORENCE.

THE CHURCH PROPERTY QUESTION.

From Our Special Correspondent FLORENCE, July 29, 1667. I scarcely thought, as I mailed my letter on Friday last, that I should have to send a postscript

far more important than the letter itself, but so it is;

and although the telegraph (that formidable rival of own correspondents) will have given you the pith of the matter, I must fulfill my duty and tell you how it came to pass that a bill, which, up to the 26th, was by no means safe from shipwreck, was skillfully piloted into port in the midst of the heaviest of the many storms that had threatened its existence. After three weeks' debate the political-religious question was safely disposed of; the first sixteen articles of the bill insuring the suppression of all religious corporations, the administration of their property by the State—i. e., "by local commissions, composed of the prefect, syndir, itscal advocate, agent of crown land, and two upright citizens;" these local commissions to be superintended by a central commission of the Chief Director of Crown Lands, the Treasurer of the Religious Worship Fund, two Deputies, and two Senators. All the personal property and 5 per cent of the revenue derived from landed estates to be applied to the expenses of religious worship, and to the life pension of members; church lands to be put up to public auction at a minimum price, in small lots, bidders to deposit a tenth part of that price in the provincial treasury on the day of sale, a tenth of the actual purchase money 10 days after, and the remainder to be paid in 18 years, in fixed rates, at 6 per cent; if paid down 7 per cent discount to be allowed. Very little alteration, as you will perceive, was made by the House in these articles as proposed by the Commissioners; charitable institutions are, for the time many storms that had threatened its existence.
After three weeks' debate the political-religious House in these articles as proposed by the Commissioners; charitable institutions are, for the time being, to be left unmolested, and in the provincial commissions the Government is allowed greater influence than was at first intended, but no other ma-

terial amendments were accepted. It was on the 17th article, which must decide how much of the proceeds of the sequestrated property, should be poured into the Government coffers, and the mean by which the sum should be realized, that the depth of the bill depended. The Commissioners will be meaned to 60,000,000, altered the suspension of the forced circulation of paper money. The order forced circulation of paper money. The order was read for the first time at the close of The order was read for the first time at the close of The order was read for the first time at the close of The order was read for the first time at the close of the payment of a tax, according to the system successively proposed by Minghetti, Ricasoli, and Forrara, rallied their broken ranks, and prepared for a final charge. The Opposition, whose litration with the Premier had considerably cooled since his anti-expedition speech, openly avowed that beyond 400,000,000 they would not go, while Ratazzi, on his part, declared that whatever other concessions he would make he would not be fettered as to the mode of raising the money. The original article stood thus: "The Government is authorized to issue sufficient land bonds to bring into the treasury the actual sum of 400,000,000. The emissions shall be made in by the Government, regulated by the deverment, regulated by the content of the state of the concession of the concession of the state of the concession of the

to the vote.
The 1st paragraph stands as follows: "The Govern-

The lat paragraph stands as follows; "The Government is authorized to emit at such epochs, and in such manner as it sees fit, a sufficient number of five per cent bonds, to insure the entry into the Treasury of the actual sum of 400,000,000."

The right insisted on a nominal appeal, and the numbers stood as follows: Present, 301—Yeas, 254; Nays, 42; Abstained, 5. The names of the negative voters clearly demonstrate that the Tuscan consorteria have joined hands with the clericals, and that in both factions the generals are deserted by their soldiers. soldiers.

Paragraph 2.—" These bonds shall be accepted at Paragraph 2.—"These bonds shall be accepted at their nominal value in payment of the lands whose sale by this law is decreed." Votes, 282. Yeas, 265; Nays, 15; Abstained, 2. Wild cheers rang through the House, and the sitting was suspended for one hour. At 3; it was resumed, and at 5; the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d Articles being passed as quickly as they could be read, the entire bill was put to the House and passed into law by a majority of 132, the Yeas being 294, the Nays 58.

The evertement outside the House is intense; it is

The excitement outside the House is intense; it is taken for granted that Crispi will at once enter into the Ministry. His organ, La Reforma, has an article to-day landing Rattazzi to the skies, but I happen fo know that until Garibaldi's decision to go to Rome or to Caprera is taken the ex-revolutionist will not accept the offered portfolio. Rattazzi is using every means to prevent the entrance of any corps to the Roman States. Every steamer entering the ports of Leghorn, Spazie or Genoa, even for a few hours, is visited by the police, a portion of the engine 'carried away and only restored at the moment of starting. away, and only restored at the moment of starting. The Spazie Squadron is on the chi viva, the vigilance

It is as yet too early to ascertain the general opinion on the financial portion of the Ecclesiastical bill. A very shrewd man of business says: "It's a very ruincus proceeding. These bonds will rise and fall with Italian stock; foreign speculators will purchase them; take to-day's prices (52): your millionaire buys at 52 frances, and tenders his note in payment for 100 frances' that the first them. francs, and tenders his note in payment for 100 francs' worth of land. Moreover, instead of availing himself of the 18 years allowed for payment, he comes down with the whole sum, and gets discount at 7 per cent on the nominal value of his bond, which is in reality 13½ per cent on the actual sum paid for it; hence, these lands will sell at less than half of their original value, and, worse still, pass into the hands of foreigners." Others more sangaine maintain with Rattazzi that the land bonds will hold their own at 100, that the sale in small late and the long results. 80; that the sale in small lots and the long respite afforded for payment will create an immense number of small proprietors, and lay the foundation of gene-ral prosperity in the future.

TEMPERANCE IN CORTLAND COUNTY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: An enthusiastic meeting of the Cortland County Temperance Society was held in the Court-House at Cortlandville yesterday. Resolutions were adopted pledging the friends of temperance to vote for no candidate for County Judge in November who favors the issuing of licenses for the sale of liquors; and declaring the duty of the friends of temperance to attend primary nominating meetings and town caucuses; and to support no candidates but reliable temperance men for office. A committee of five, the Rev. Dr. Holbrook of Homer, chairman, was appointed to arrange with Dr. Charles Jewett to canvass the county and lecture in all the towns and direct his movements. A committee, N. Hitchcock, chairman, was appointed to call a County Temperance Convention to nominate a candidate for County Judge in case the political parties do not in due time offer one who is opposed to licenses fer our suffrages. A delegation was appointed to attend the meeting of the State Temperance Society at Homer in October, and a vote was passed inviting the Hon. Horace Greeley to be present, and speak. The State Society is to meet in Homer on the 22d and 23d of October, and the last day is to be devoted to a mass meeting, and a large gathering and distinguished speakers are expected. It is understood that the County can be carried, with proper efforts in opposition to license, the County Judge having the discretion to grant of hot, through Excise Commissioners appointed by hun. There is much interest being awakened on the subject,

Aug. 14, 1867.

A REMARKABLE CASE. the duty of the friends of temperance to attend primary

A REMARKABLE CASE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Your wide-spread reputation as a philanthropist and a friend of the negro race embeldens me to address you this for the purpose of bringing to your notice a somewhat remarkable case in this place. A negro boy, about 20 years of age, blind from his early infancy, has taught himself to read by the sense of touch, under the following circumstances: The family burial ground near by his home was the favorite resort of his childhood days. He would spend hours there in feeling over the inscriptions on the tembstones. He would also collect empty bottles on which were raised letters, and would familiarize himself with the letters by feeling them. No one knows of his having, ever received any assistance or instruction during all this time. He is a boy of fine powers of memory, is of a very kind and amisable disposition, and would no doubt make a very useful man if he had any opportunity afforded him to educate himself. He is free now, and blind, and an object calculated to excite sympathy.

Could not you or some other philanthropic man who has the pecuniary ability contrive to have this boy, Aaron Harris, placed where he can and to the stock of knowledge he sequired groping among the tombstones in Truly yours, &c.

Clinton, La., May 28, 1867. notice a somewhat remarkable case in this place. A

Gen. Rousseau will sail from New-York on

Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour is to deliver the oration at the Orleans, N. Y., Agricaltural Fair on the 1sth of September.

Gen. John C. Lee, the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in Ohio, is described as a fluent and entertaining speaker.

the 23d inst. to take military possession of Walrussia

Ferries. So many additional evidences of substantial growth are manifest there as to warrant another article upon the same general topic.

In close proximity to the machine shop of the Eric Railroad is a large tobacco warehouse, of brick, which is seven stories in hight and covers half a block. It is 400 feet in length by 100 in width. Just across the street is a frame building one story in hight and covering an area of 80,000 square feet. This building will be enlarged to double its present size during the coming year. This is also used for the storage of tobacco, and belongs, as does the other, to Jarvis & Co.

A few hundred yards to the north-west of these buildings, and lying at the foot of Grove-st., Jersey City, on ings, and lying at the foot of Grove-st., Jersey City, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, is the Hoboken Abattoir, the only New-Jersey rival of the great Commu-nitpaw establishment. This abattoir was built with the view of affording conveniences to the New-York butchers who purchase cattle at the Hudson City yards. It was erected about two years ago, and has been since that time in charge of Mr. M. S. Wielware, whose care and attention have made it a model of neatness. Beech, McPherson & Co. are the owners. The works consist of two large buildings used as slaughter-houses, and the Each of the singhter-healed. These are so feet long by 25 feet wide. The builds are rented to the butchers by the year, and are in charge of the superintendsules employed by the respective tenants. There are now 60 men at work in the slaughter-houses, and the amount of cattle-slaying done is immense; from 1,200 to 1,500 cattle are killed here every wock, an average of 200 a day, the great New-York sheep-butcher, is now killing from 20040 700 of these per day are killed, too. Jerry Dewling, the great New-York sheep-butcher, is now killing from 20040 700 of these per day are killed, too. Jerry Dewling, the great New-York sheep-butcher, is now killing from 20040 700 of these per day of the sleed up in the bottom of these per day of the sleed up in the bottom in Washington Market ready to be sleed up in the bottom in Washington Market ready to be sleed up in the bottom of the state of the sleed principle of the sleed in the sleed of the sleed of

THE "JERSEY FLAIS" IMPROVEMENTS.

THE ERIE COMPANY'S WORKS-WHAT THE MOR-RIS AND ESSEX COMPANY HAVE DONE, ETC.,

ETC .- THE FIRST RAILROAD EXCURSION.

THE TRIBUNE recently made a note of a part

of the many improvements which are in progress upon

the Jersey Flats, between the Jersey City and Hoboken

decade in the past, and these improvements were never dreamed of.

Until a few years ago nearly all the ground over which we have been leading the reader belonged to the Stevens family of Hoboken. Not the firm earth alone was their, the solid soil visible and tangible; but they were likewise possessed of broad acres hidden beneath the surface of the river, unavailable, and utterly worthless until redeemed at great labor and expense. Most of these water lots, which run out several hundred feet into the river, have been sold at fair prices, and when filled in and graded with the general level will make a city-site unsurpassed on this continent. The depth of water on the pier line, which has been fixed by law, and beyond which no wharves or other obstructions can be built, is from 2 graded with the general level will make a city-site unsurpassed on this continent. The depth of water on the spier line, which has been fixed by Jaw, and beyond which no wharves or other obstructions can be built, is from 20 to 27 feet, imply sufficient for vessels of the largest size. This circumstance alone renders the growth of this tract a mere question of time. In then years the river-front of the oid "Jersey Pints" will be the landing place for hundreds of vessels, and the once valuless, waste lying between the river and the hills will be known as a youngeity, rapidly growing up, with Hobeken, Jersey City, and Communipaw, and perhaps a large pertion of the country farther back, into a rivalry with the great metropolis. No just conception of the vast improvements made upon the Flats since 1856 can be formed except by one who knew the tract then, and can walk over it to day to wonder at the change it years have wrong at. Pull justice cannot be done to the subject in a newspaper sketch, but in this we have taken pains to give in few words a general idea of the principal improvements, going into detail only in relation to such as seem to point most definitely toward the certain growth of a commercial city upon the site which for so many years was an eyesore to the traveler on the river, an expense to its owners, and the birth-place of naught better than blood-thirsty musictos, bloated flies, and decrepit vipers.

A walk over this new suburb, which can now be induged in fearlessly, will well repay the student of progress. The geologist will find something to ansuse min, and he who delights in watching the movements of intricate machinery can enjoy his favorite amusement to his heart's content. Here one can see how the trunks of great trees are handled like walking sticks, and susfathoms deep in the water to do duty in upholding soud platforms, with which the politicians have naught to do how miles of iron rails are laid, and pers are built, and water turned to earth. Here, too, the curlosity-secker may occasio

representing THE FIRST BAILROAD EXCURSION, with a description of which we bring these notes to a

with a description of which we bring these notes to a close:

A skeleton engine, a tender bearing a strong resemblance to a headles's gosling on wheels, and two coaches, much like the old-fashloned country stage, with its multiplicity of straps and stays, made up the train. The coaches contained 15 passengers, among whom were Louis Benedlet; James Alexander, President Commercial Bank, Albany; Mr. Dudley of the Dudley Observatory; Jacob Hayes, High-Constable; Major Megre. Sheriff; Billy Winnes, Peony-Postman; Thurlow Weed, and ex-Gov. Yates.

The engine was the De Witt Clinton, built at the West Point Foundry in this city, in 1831. Her first trip, of which this silhouette is a souvenic, was made in July of that year, on the Mohawk and Hudson Railread, between Albany and Scheneciady. The old engine, we believe is still preserved in Albany. Her cylinders were hive in diameter, stroke of piston, 16 inches; wheels, 44 feet diameter, troke of piston, 16 inches; wheels, 44 feet diameter. The connecting rods worked in double cranks in the front axie. Weight of the engine, four tuns. The engineer was John Hampson, an Englishman. In the picture he is represented as standing on a step in the rearend of the locomotive, looking down upon the michinery with the gravity befitting his position, pondering, no doubt, over the immense strides science had made since he was a boy, and wondering how much further she would advance in her thaumaturgic career before the beginning of the next century. This was the first railroad excursion in the United States. Four years before, the Onliney and Boston road was built for the transportation of Quincy and Boston road was built for the transportation of Quincy and Boston road was built for the transportation of Quincy and Boston road was built for the transportation of Quincy and Boston road was built for the transportation of Quincy and Boston road was built for the transportation of Quincy and Boston road was built for the transportation of Quincy and Boston road was built for the transpo

An English paper gives the following sample the remance of war: Isabella Alder, aged 64, who has An English paper gives the following sample of the romance of war: Isabella Alder, aged 64, who has been for five years an unsuccessful candidate for admission to the Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, tells the following story: Her father served in the 9th Foot during the Peninsular war, and she was sent home from the seat of war in 1814, to be educated at the Duke of York's School. Two of, her brothers were killed at Waterloo. She married a sergesut of the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment, and all four of her sons have fallen in the service of their country—two in the 18th Foot, one in the 7th Foot, and one in the 58th Foot. One was killed at Rangoob, one sabered in the Crimea, and two died in India, leaving her in the deepest poverty.

The visit of the Empress Eugenie to Queen The visit of the Empress Engenie to Queen Cherical at Osborne was made invalmost perfect secrety. The little steam yacht Reine Hortense bore her across the Channel shortly after midnight, and early in the morning touched at Southsea, near Portsmouth, where the Enpress landed, walked awhite on the pier, and then quietly strolled to the hotel and got breakfast. She was not recognized at first, but the news of her arrival sock got bruited about, and the Mayor of Portsmouth ordered the French standard to be hoisted. That frightened her away again, and she returned to the yacht and steamed slowly on to Cowes, reaching Osborne House before Queen Victoria knew of her arrival. The Queen received her suest in a most affectionate manner. A suite of apartments toria knew of her arrival. The gueen reserved apartments in a most affectionate manner. A suite of apartments immediately opening on the terrace, and comprising a bed-room, dressing-room, and sitting-room had been fitted up for her use. The visit lasted only two days, and during much of the time the royal purity were divine or walking out of doors. The Empress returned in the same use obtrusive way in which she had come,